REMARKS

Claims 1-4 and 7-20 are pending in the present application. Claims 5 and 6 are canceled. Claims 1, 17, and 20 are amended to include limitations originally presented in claims 5 and 6. Claims 7 and 8 are amended to depend from claim 1. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I.   35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation

The Office Action rejects claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by *Hanes et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,466,952 B2). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Hanes teaches a method for transferring and indexing data from old media to new media. In response to a source media device being connected to a data processing system, a user is prompted to transfer files from the source media device to a destination media device. See col. 2, lines 37-64. The system also automatically generates an index of the files selected for transfer. See col. 2, line 65, to col. 3, line 20.

In contradiction, the present invention provides a mechanism for remotely storing data easily from an application. A first data item is opened in an application on a first client device and a set of parameters for a user are loaded. In response to an action from a user, the mechanism stores at least a portion of the first data item in a predetermined storage location on the first client device based on the set of preferences. Also, in response to a synchronization condition, the mechanism automatically synchronizes contents of the predetermined location with a remote storage location.

Hanes does not teach or suggest loading a set of user preferences and storing at least a portion of a first data item in a predetermined storage location on the first client device based on the set of user preferences. With respect to claim 5, the Office Action alleges that *Hanes* teaches this feature at col. 4, lines 40-50. The cited portion of *Hanes* states:

> Once data transfer application 20 learns of the presence of new media in source storage device 12, it then determines 22 the contents of the source media 14. Depending on the storage technology of source storage device 12, data transfer application 20 may simply read a directory contained on the media 14 which indicates what files it contains, or it may have to actually read the media

> 14 itself to determine its contents. For example, if the source storage device 12 is a tape drive, data transfer application 20 automatically mounts the tape and determines its contents. It may achieve this by invoking a commercial tape backup/restoration software package to mount the tape and extract the volume and file information. Alternatively, these functions may be performed by the data transfer application 20 itself. Preferably, the names and organization of the files are displayed on the output display 15 via user interface 19.

Hanes, col. 4, lines 38-53. Neither the cited portion nor any other portion of *Hanes* teaches or fairly suggests loading a set of preferences for a user or storing at least a portion of a data item to a predetermined storage location based on the set of preferences. The Office Action merely cites a seemingly arbitrary portion of the reference and concludes that the claim limitations are taught without any explanation as to how the cited portion is relevant to the claimed invention. Therefore, the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation.

Applicant submits that *Hanes* does not teach or suggest storing at least a portion of a data item based on a set of preferences for a user. The applied reference fails to teach or suggest each and every claim limitation; therefore, *Hanes* does not anticipate claim 1. Independent claims 17 and 20 recite subject matter addressed above with respect to claim 1 and are allowable for similar reasons. Since claims 2-4, 7-16, 18, and 29 depend from claims 1 and 17, the same distinctions between *Hanes* and the invention recited in claims 1 and 17 apply for these claims. Additionally, claims 2-4, 7-16, 18, and 19 recite other additional combinations of features not suggested by the reference.

More particularly, with respect to claim 7, the Office Action alleges that *Hanes* teaches that the location to which the at least a portion of the data item is stored at the first client is identified in the set of preferences and cites the same portion of the reference as teaching this feature. Clearly, as seen above, the cited portion of *Hanes* does not teach a set of preferences for a user. Therefore, *Hanes* cannot teach the more specific feature of the set of preferences identifying the location to which data is stored at the first client.

Furthermore, with respect to claim 8, the Office Action alleges that *Hanes* teaches that the set of preferences is one of a plurality of sets of preferences in a multi-user environment at col. 4, lines 25-31. The cited portion of *Hanes* states:

> FIG. 2 is a flowchart illustrating the operation of data transfer application 20. In the illustrative embodiment, the user inserts a disc 14 into source storage device 12. Data transfer application 20 detects 21 the presence of new media 14 in source storage device 12. In the preferred embodiment, data transfer application 20 communicates with source storage device 12 to learn the status of media in the drive, thereby providing automatic detection of new media 14 in the device 12. If the particular storage device does not support the detection of new media in the drive, application 20 provides a user interface 19 which allows the user to affirmatively indicate to the application 20 that new media 14 is present in the source storage device 12. Affirmative user indication may be required, for example, if the source storage device 12 comprises certain types of tape drives.

Hanes, col. 4, lines 23-37. Neither the cited portion nor any other portion of *Hanes* teaches or fairly suggests a set of preferences or a multi-user environment. Again, the Office Action cites a seemingly arbitrary portion of the reference and concludes that the claim limitations are taught without any explanation as to how the cited portion is relevant to the claimed invention. Therefore, the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation.

Still further, with respect to claim 16, the Office Action states:

> Referring to claim 16, Hanes does not explicitly disclose using a username and a password for authentication.

Office Action dated November 2, 2004. Clearly, *Hanes* does not anticipate claim 16. The rejection of claim 16 is unquestionable improper and should be withdrawn.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-4 and 7-20 under 35 U.S.C. § 102.
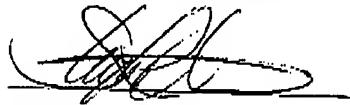
II.   Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the prior art of record and is now in condition for allowance.

The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the Examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,

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